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5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
6 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**  
7

8 JOHN STEVEN OLAUSEN,

9 Petitioner,

3:15-cv-00127-RCJ-VPC

10 vs.

**ORDER**

11 ISIDRO BACA, *et al.*,

12 Respondents.  
13 \_\_\_\_\_/

14  
15 On November 9, 2015, the court dismissed this habeas corpus action, upon a motion by the  
16 respondents, concluding:

17 This action is plainly a successive habeas petition, and Olausen has not  
18 obtained authorization for it from the court of appeals as required by 28 U.S.C.  
§ 2244(b). Therefore, this action will be dismissed.

19 Order entered November 9, 2015 (ECF No. 16), p. 7. The court denied the petitioner a certificate of  
20 appealability. *Id.* Judgment was entered on that same date. *See* Judgment (ECF No. 17).

21 On November 19, 2015, the petitioner, John Steven Olausen, filed a motion for  
22 reconsideration (ECF No. 18). Respondents filed an opposition to that motion on December 7, 2015  
23 (ECF No. 19). Olausen replied on December 15, 2015 (ECF No. 20).

24 Where a ruling has resulted in final judgment, a motion for reconsideration may be construed  
25 as either a motion to alter or amend judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e), or  
26 a motion for relief from judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b). *School Dist.*

1 *No. 1J Multnomah County v. AC&S, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1262 (9th Cir. 1993), *cert. denied* 512 U.S.  
 2 1236 (1994).

3 Under Rule 60(b) the court may relieve a party from a final judgment or order for the  
 4 following reasons:

5 (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered  
 6 evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a  
 7 new trial under Rule 59(b); (3) fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic or  
 8 extrinsic), misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party; (4) the  
 9 judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a  
 prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is  
 no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application; or (6) any  
 other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment.

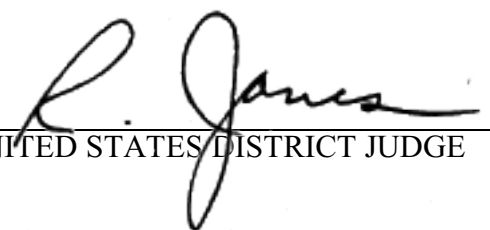
10 Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b). In order to succeed on a motion for reconsideration, a party must set forth  
 11 facts or law of a strongly convincing nature to induce the court to reverse its prior decision. *See*  
 12 *Kern-Tulare Water Dist. v. City of Bakersfield*, 634 F. Supp. 656, 665 (E.D. Cal. 1986), *aff'd in part*  
 13 *and rev'd in part on other grounds* 828 F.2d 514 (9th Cir. 1987).

14 A motion to alter or amend a judgment, under Rule 59(e), “should not be granted, absent  
 15 highly unusual circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence,  
 16 committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law.” *Herbst v. Cook*,  
 17 260 F.3d 1039, 1044 (9th Cir. 2001), quoting *McDowell v. Calderon*, 197 F.3d 1253, 1255 (9th Cir.  
 18 1999).

19 It is beyond reasonable argument that this is a successive habeas petition subject to dismissal  
 20 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b). *See* Order entered November 9, 2015 (ECF No. 16). Olausen has  
 21 not shown any reason for reconsideration of that determination.

22 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that petitioner’s Motion for Reconsideration (ECF No.  
 23 18) is **DENIED**.

24 DATED this 25<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2016.

25   
 26 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE